

and consent of the Senate, should be removed from office without the concurrence of the Senate, subject, however, to temporary suspension by the President, when necessary, during the recess of the Senate. The application of this principle is especially called for in regard to all officers entrusted with the custody and management of the public moneys. It has been so felt and acknowledged in the institutions of our sturdy British ancestors from time immemorial; for, while the mass of public functionaries there hold their offices during the pleasure of the Crown, the officers of the Exchequer, "the great conservator," as it is called, "of the revenues of the nation," are entrenched behind a tenure of good behavior, and hold their situations, when once appointed, independently of the pleasure of the Crown. Surely our national Treasury, maintaining precisely the same relation to the public revenues, should be rendered, at least, as independent of the power of the Executive here. I am ready, then, for one, to join the honorable Senator from Kentucky, heart and hand, in carrying out the principle of his proposition, in regard to the members of the proposed Board of Exchequer, and all other officers connected with the Public Treasury. The honorable Senator has just laid upon our table a proposition for an amendment of the Constitution, to vest in Congress the appointment of the principal officers of the Treasury, with a view to separate that Department more effectually from the power of the Executive, and to subject it to the control of the Legislature. He will pardon me, I am sure, for suggesting whether it would not be better to pursue his object by a resort to the means which the Constitution, as it stands, puts at our disposal, rather than by proposing an amendment to the instrument which, now that the concurrence of twenty out of twenty-six independent sovereignties has become necessary to effect it, may be a thing to be wished, but which, in no case, I am persuaded, shall we ever see accomplished.

That the plan submitted to us by the Secretary of the Treasury would receive important modifications from the hands of a committee, in regard to its machinery, as well as in other respects, there can be no ground to doubt. The President himself, in a very becoming spirit, invokes the wisdom and patriotism of Congress to mould the scheme, so as to suit its own views of what is necessary and proper in its organization. He particularly urges upon Congress to "take from the Chief Executive Magistrate, by any and all constitutional means, a controlling power over the public Treasury," and if, in the plan proposed, "that separation is not as complete as they may desire," he invokes them to make it so. In the same spirit, the Secretary of the Treasury presents his plan, as one which will stand in need of "modifications and a careful revision by the two houses of the Legislature." And yet, in anticipation of all modifications and amendments, gentlemen in this body, distinguished political leaders, in the zeal of an apparently predetermined opposition, rise on a mere motion of reference, and one of them, indeed, (Mr. Benton,) as soon as the President's Message is read, and denounce the whole scheme, both in its principles and its details. I rejoice, sir, in the contrast to this procedure, which has been exhibited by the attitude of gentlemen on this side of the House. Whatever sentiments of dissatisfaction they may be supposed to entertain in regard to the past, they have exhibited no temper of eager condemnation of what is now proposed. They are willing to consider the suggestions of the Administration in a spirit of candor, and to make out of them, if possible, something for the good of the country. This is the spirit which the condition of the country demands, and gentlemen will yet find, if I mistake not, that it is the spirit of the American People of all parties. They demand, in the presence of the difficulties and embarrassments which afflict the country, that there shall be a truce to the bitter strife of party, that an exclusive and overweening attachment to favorite systems shall be laid aside, and that an honest and sincere effort shall be made to find, if possible, some common ground on which the great interests of the country, so long the sport of party contests, may be placed, for a season at least, in security and repose.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—We copy the following from the Lexington (Ky) Intelligencer:

Two men, named Smith and Hughes, were arrested in Nicholasville, on Wednesday, for passing counterfeit notes of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and the State Bank of Indiana. Most of the notes were of the denomination of five dollars. We have seen one of each of these notes. The note upon the Northern Bank, is letter E, payable to W. Caperton, at Richmond; dated Nov. 9, 1836. The general appearance of the bill is good. The signatures are good, and are supposed to be engraved. The paper is not good. There are two things observed in all the counterfeit notes upon this Bank, that they are made payable to persons to whom none of the genuine notes are made payable; and that the lines upon which the numbers and letters are placed at the top of the note, run through the circular engraving containing the figure denoting the denomination of the note, while in the genuine notes, these lines just touch the upper point of the circle.

The Indiana notes are letter B, payable at Michigan city, to Joseph Orr, November 9, 1836. D. G. Callames, cashier; C. Merrill, President. These notes are also said to be well executed.

Several of these notes were passed in this city some days since, which renders it certain that Smith and Hughes must have confederates here.

RANDOLPH'S WILL.—This has been decided, and the slaves are free. It is reported that they are to go either to Canada or to Liberia.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The journal of Thursday's proceedings having been read, the business of the morning commenced with the reception of Reports and Memorials.

The President of the Senate and Mr. Tallmadge presented memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania, in relation to slavery. The question of reception was raised, and laid upon the table.

Bankrupt Law.

Mr. TALLMADGE presented the proceedings of the great New York meeting in opposition to the repeal of the General Bankrupt Law. Mr. Tallmadge said this was one of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in New York upon any subject, and was composed of gentlemen of both political parties—the prominent men taking part in it being those opposed to the Administration in power. Mr. Tallmadge asked for the reading of the resolutions, which was complied with.

Mr. Tallmadge presented sixteen memorials from New York, six from the city and ten from the country, remonstrating against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. SOUTHARD presented a like memorial, (when the Treasury Note Bill was brought in from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance.)

Mr. CALHOUN presented a memorial asking for amendments to the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. EVANS, of Maine, presented a memorial, signed by the citizens of Boston, remonstrating against the repeal, amendment or postponement of the General Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. MILLER, of New Jersey, presented a memorial from Elizabethtown, N. J., and Newark, being a like remonstrance.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Maine, presented memorials from Boston and Portsmouth. Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, presented one from Massachusetts. Mr. Bayard presented three from New York. Mr. Buchanan one from New York, and one from Pennsylvania—all remonstrating against repeal. Mr. Buchanan also presented two, asking for amendments. Mr. Henderson presented several from Boston, New York and N. Jersey, remonstrating against repeal.

Mr. RIVES and Mr. PORTER also presented a memorial to the same effect. Mr. Young presented a like memorial. Mr. Choate presented two of a like character. Mr. Pierce presented one from New Hampshire. Mr. Berrien three from Pennsylvania and New York, remonstrating against repeal. Mr. Allen one in favor of the repeal. Mr. Sturgeon one praying that the Bankrupt Law may not be repealed.

Mr. HUNTINGTON presented memorials from Hartford, New Haven and other places in Connecticut. Mr. H. said that the memorialists embraced all classes of persons, men of property, merchants, mechanics, laborers and others. Mr. Clay presented a great variety of petitions remonstrating against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law from New York, New Jersey, Boston and Pennsylvania. Also the proceedings of a public meeting in Louisville attended by 400 persons, praying against any repeal or postponement of, or interference with the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. CLAY said he wished, before submitting his motion to present one or two observations. He had heard it remarked that it would be extremely injurious to throw into the market at this time one or two hundred millions of property. This remark was calculated to be injurious. Whether it was this amount or not, it was a proper subject of inquiry as to what would become of this property if the Bankrupt Bill was not enforced. Would it not be thrown into the market any way? If the property was left undisturbed by the Bankrupt Law it would be forced into the market. If it was left to the operations of the law, creditors would attend all these sales and carry up the property to a much higher amount than it would bring under the common sales and executions.

He thought too that the enforcement of this law was recommended to us by all the feelings of benevolence, justice and humanity, which control our actions. It was not right to slam the door in the faces of those unfortunate men who expected to be liberated by the law, and no man could tell the consequences which would be likely to ensue from repeal. He would, he said, advert to a fact interesting to himself personally, though he reluctantly referred to himself in the Senate. It had been charged that he had exercised his influence against the Bill.

I scorn to enter, said Mr. C. upon a charge so base, so inconsistent with my character. As well might it be said that I was attempting to defeat the Land Bill, the repeal of which is proposed by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Linn.) But while he treated this with scorn and contempt, he would say for the Kentucky delegation, that with but one exception, the bill had been opposed by them at the Extra Session; and continued Mr. C. it seems that I am to be held responsible for this vote. Sir, said Mr. Clay, these men have yet to learn that my friends in the other House have as much right to dictate to me as I have to them.

I beg pardon, said Mr. Clay, in conclusion, for this reference, but the insinuation, base and execrable as it is, has assumed such a shape that I felt bound to say something in regard to it. All here will bear witness—all here will bear testimony that I have sought to live as I wish to die, an honest man.

Mr. CLAY closed, and his memorials were referred. Other memorials relating to the General Bankrupt Law were also referred.

Mr. MERRICK presented a memorial, signed by Baltimore, remonstrating against any interference with the Bankrupt Bill. Mr. Merrick said he took great pleasure in presenting the memorial. It bore the signatures of some of the most wealthy and influential persons in the city and the names of some of them were read.

Mr. WALKER proposed instructions to the Judiciary Committee so as to include Banks.

Mr. BERRIEN objected to the consideration at this time. Other business occupied the morning hour in the form of miscellaneous memorials, reports, &c. The business, however, was without much interest.

A message was received from the President of the United States, announcing some official agreement as to the treaty line between the United States and Texas—referred, on motion of Mr. Rives, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Land Bill.

The Bill to repeal the Land Bill was passed by, with the expectation that it will be taken up to-morrow.

Amendments to the Constitution.

The Resolutions offered some time since by Mr. Clay and proposing an amendment of the Constitution, were made a special order anew for Monday next. Mr. Clay stated that his state of health was not such as to enable him to speak to-day or to-morrow. A week hence he would be ready to express his views.

Bankrupt Bill.

Among the general orders which occupied the time of the Senate until the adjournment, was Mr. Benton's Bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Bill until July next.

Mr. BENTON did not press its consideration, and it was passed over. The Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Select Committee upon the plan for the Fiscal Agency.

The following are announced as the Select Committee upon the subject of the proposed Board of Exchequer:

MESSRS. TALLMADGE, PRESTON, BATES, WALKER, EVANS, MERRICK, YOUNG, RIVES and WHITE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After a few efforts of different members, as mere matter of form, to get the unanimous consent of the House (I) for various purposes, the SPEAKER said the unfinished business of Saturday was in order, and it was upon the previous question on the appeal of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) from his decision in reference to the Bill repealing the General Bankrupt Law.

GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. CUSHING rose to a question of order, and asked for the reading of the 22d rule. (This rule provides that the first thirty days of the session shall be devoted to petitions, and, after that, Monday of each week.)

Mr. C. asked if this was not now the business.

The SPEAKER decided as above.

Mr. EVERETT said he had moved to lay the appeal on the table, although the Journal did not show it, but he should withdraw this motion.

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS moved a call of the House, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were, yeas 48, noes 160.

Mr. LINN, of New York, then moved to lay the appeal on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays; they were, yeas 103, noes 117; so the House refused to lay the appeal on the table. The question recurred to the previous question. This, and the order for the main question, were carried affirmatively without a division.

Upon the main question the yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 99, noes 118; so the House reversed the decision of the chair.

Mr. GRANGER then rose and moved to reject the Bill repealing the Bankrupt Law, and upon this motion he intended to speak.

I do not rise, said Mr. G. to speak against time, but I am unwilling that a bill involving such momentous interests should be hurried through this House without one word being raised in opposition to it.

Never, said Mr. G. since I have been a member of this House, never has there been a parallel for the legislation in which we are now engaged. This House has refused to give even a decent burial to the creature of its own birth.

What is the evidence that the repeal of this Law is demanded by this country? Is it to be found in the petitions on your table, upon which this action is taken? They have not been read. Is it to be found in the public press? I deny it. Even in those sections from whence those members come who have been foremost in moving this repeal, the press does not demand it.

It is demanded by the wealthy and avaricious alone; who will never leave their victims until, drop by drop, they have exhausted their very life. The only reason that can be urged for its repeal, is found in the old cry of "vested rights"—the same cry which has been raised against the law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

I have this morning found a case to this point in the National Intelligencer, which refers to an Alabama law, recently enacted, by which property is saved from the grasp of creditors in a manner which even those liberal creditors fear will be productive of mischievous consequences.

Mr. PAYNE of Alabama, here rose, and denied the truth of the statement in the Intelligencer.

Mr. GRANGER said, I am sorry if it be not true, for it is highly creditable to that State. There was a time when in my own State, property was knocked down to relentless creditors without stay or relief, and under this arbitrary law fortunes were rolled up by the avaricious, until the people rose in their might, and demanded that the law should be changed—and it has been changed.

Has this House reflected said Mr. G. upon the consequences of chaining down the energies of hundreds of thousands of the citizens?

Mr. G. closed a glowing appeal to those around him, with the following striking illustrations:

"I have read of an Athenian artist who purchased two slaves for the purpose of perpetuating his fame; to one he promised life, upon certain conditions, and when he beheld his countenance lighted up with all the animation of hope, he transferred these features to the marble. The other he ordered for execution in his presence, and when his features were distorted with the

agonies of death, he transferred them to his statue. Pass this Bill of Repeal, sir, and the cruelty of this House will be deeply chiselled upon the bruised hearts of hundreds of thousands of the unfortunate in this country, and our fame will be more deeply engraved and perpetuated, beyond all compare, than that of the Athenian artist."

Mr. Marshall rose and briefly replied to Mr. Granger, urging the necessity for immediate action, if action was to be taken at all, on account of the term of the law. As for the petitions not having been read every one knew their purport.

As for what a hiring press might say, it mattered not. Have not I, who have not a cent in my pocket, been accused of being bribed with \$100,000 for giving my vote in this case? Mr. Marshall finished by moving the previous question.

Mr. ROOSEVELT here rose to a point of order, and said that he wished to present certain petitions and memorials.

Cries of order, order—question—question—and a perfect chaos in the House.

The Speaker called to order, and told the gentleman from New York to take his seat.

Appeals were taken, and withdrawn, and a sharp encounter of words passed between the Speaker and Mr. Adams.

Mr. ROOSEVELT said that in the point of order as read by the clerk, he was entirely misrepresented; he held petitions for and against the repeal of a law, which he could not present if this vote was now taken, and thus the constitutional right of citizens in this country to be heard here, was taken away.

All appeals were then withdrawn and the question upon ordering the main question was taken by yeas and nays, and stood, yeas 121, nays 99.

Mr. SOLLERS, of Maryland, here rose and tried to make some explanation relative to his action in the case, but had not proceeded far before he was called to order.

The main question—shall this Bill be rejected? was then taken by yeas and nays—and there were, yeas 97, noes 124.

The second reading of the Bill was gone through with, and

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS rose and submitted a resolution that the Bill should be recommended to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report such amendments as they may deem expedient. A modification was incorporated to suspend the operations of the Bill until the 1st of April next.

Mr. WILLIAMS (after the Resolution had been read) said that he had some desire that the House should not present such an aspect to day as it had for the few days past. Congress passed the law at the extra session of Congress, and now, without its doing the least evil, it was proposed to repeal. Upon the consideration of this question no time had been given, important as it was. He was, therefore, for suspending the act, and inquiring whether any further amendments were necessary.

A dozen members rose upon the floor when Mr. Williams closed, all anxious to spring the Previous Question.

Mr. WELLER, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and made the motion for the Previous Question. The effect of the Previous Question was to cut off all the instructions proposed, and bring the House to a vote upon the engrossment of the Bill.

The next ten minutes were taken up in the consideration of points of order, the prominent one of which was raised by Mr. Cushing and overruled by the Speaker. The point of order was that the subject properly passed from the House at this time and that petitions should be received.

This over, the yeas and nays were demanded upon the main question, and the vote was carried in the affirmative—yeas 111, noes 89.

A further discussion ensued on points of order. After which, the main question being on the engrossment of the bill, was taken and carried—yeas 124, nays 96.

Mr. CALHOUN moved that the third reading of the bill be on to-morrow; and

Mr. ROOSEVELT moved that it be on Wednesday next; both of which motions were rejected.

Mr. WISE moved that it be read the third time now, which was carried, and the bill was read the third time.

The question then being on its passage—Mr. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The previous question having been carried—

Mr. JOHN C. CLARK asked to be excused from voting, and gave his reasons for so doing. He was accordingly excused.

The main question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 126, nays 94.

Mr. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and called for the previous question; which, having been seconded and carried, the main question on the reconsideration was put, and rejected without a division.

The question being on the title of the bill—Mr. ARNOLD moved to amend it by adding the words "being the first important act of a public nature that has ever been passed without debate."

Mr. WELLER raised the question whether the amendment was in order, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. WISE objected that the amendment was not in order. First, it would make the title in no manner descriptive of the bill, and was inconsistent with its character. Secondly, it was insulting to the House, as asking it to pass a reflection on itself; and thirdly, it was not true in point of fact.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL moved the previous question on the title; which, having been seconded,

On motion by Mr. Andrews, The House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. Washington City, Jan. 18, 1842. In the Senate, the morning hour was

consumed in the presentation of petitions, memorials and remonstrances on the subject of the bankrupt act, most of them praying that the act may be allowed to go into operation, and some urging the repeal, postponement or amendment. They were all referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MOREHEAD, on presenting a memorial from New York against the repeal, took occasion to define his present position in relation to the prevailing sentiment in Kentucky, in favor of repealing the act. He considered his position different from that of his colleague, (Mr. Clay.) The latter was the statesman of the whole Union, and had been for thirty years. Kentucky was not so selfish as to expect his views would be confined to her local sentiments; but he [Mr. Morehead] was himself unknown out of his own State; and, without expressing any opinion on the doctrine of instruction, he felt bound, in conformity with the expressed wish of Kentucky, not only made through the people, but through the resolution of her Legislature, and decision of her whole delegation in the other House, to give his vote, when the subject should come up, in favor of the repeal.

The Treasury Note Bill, from the House reported back from the Finance Committee, was ordered to its second reading, and laid over till to-morrow, that the amendment suggested by the committee might be printed.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of a bill to repeal the bankrupt act. The bill was read a first time, and the second reading ordered, but laid over.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, as will obviate all the objections to the present law. Agreed to.

Some hundreds of petitions, both for and against the repeal of the existing bankrupt law, were presented and referred.

At an early hour, the House adjourned.

AUTHENTIC FROM MEXICO.

Loss of the U. S. Sloop of War Peacock—Change of Government in Mexico—Texan Santa Fe Expedition.

We have been favored with a file of Mexican papers brought by the barque Eugenia, recently arrived at New York from Vera Cruz, from which we glean the following items.

The United States ship Peacock, one of the vessels of the Exploring Expedition, was lost off the mouth of the Columbia river on the 18th of July last. Her officers and crew, the chronometer, charts, &c. were all saved. It was expected that the brig Thomas H. Perkins would either be bought or chartered for the conveyance home of the crew of the Peacock.

On the 9th of October last the Representatives appointed by General Santa Anna, two from each Department of the Republic, met and chose him President of the Mexican Republic. The next day he took the oath of office in the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, and the same evening appointed as his Cabinet Ministers—

MANUEL GOMEZ PEDRAZA, Minister of Foreign Relations and Government.

CIPRIANO DEL CASTILLO, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

JOSE MARIA TORNELLY MANDEVIL, Minister of War and Marine.

FRANCISCO GARCIA, Minister of Hacienda. [Senor Garcia declined the appointment, and soon afterwards died in the Department of Zacatecas.]

General PEDRAZA resigned after he had been in office four or five weeks, and JOSE MARIA DE BOCANEGRA was appointed as his successor.

IGNACIO TRIGUERES was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Mr. Garcia.

The Provisional President had, by proclamation, convoked the Constituent Assembly for the 1st of June next.

The Diario del Gobierno of the 6th of October contains an official letter, dated Atotonilco 22d of September, from General MANUEL ARMIJO, the Commandant General of New Mexico, giving an account of the capture of the vanguard of the Texian expedition to Santa Fe.

The General states that intelligence of the approach of the Texans was communicated to him by an Italian and a New Mexican, who were with the expedition, but who fled from it in advance for that purpose. That on the 17th of September the party of one hundred dragoons under Col. COOK surrendered at discretion, and were deprived of their arms and clothing, which Gen. ARMIJO distributed among his own companions in arms. That the interpreter had been set at liberty on account of his good behavior, but that the other prisoners were on their way towards Mexico under an escort.

The same paper of the 18th of October publishes President LAMAR's Proclamation to the citizens of Santa Fe, one of the papers found upon the Texian prisoners. The proclamation is accompanied by a commentary from the Editor of the paper.

Subsequent numbers of the same journal contain the other documents found upon the Texans.

The number for the 24th of October states that President SANTA ANNA had directed a cross of personal distinction to be prepared at the public expense for General ARMIJO, with the following inscription: "He saved in New Mexico the integrity of the national territory." To the chiefs, officers, and troops who partook in the capture of the Texian vanguard was also awarded the privilege of wearing upon their left arm a shield, in which, on a green ground, was to be seen a national eagle with outstretched wings, bound with gold

cord for the chiefs and officers, and with yellow silk for the other troops, the following inscription appearing on the ground of the shield of both—Intrepidity and valor in defence of the Mexican territory."

An official letter to the Secretary of War from FRANCISCO G. CONDE, Commandant General of the Department of Chihuahua, dated at that place on the 25th of October, announces the arrival of 90 Texian prisoners there the day before, and that, for want of means to support them, they would rest there only two days, when they would be conducted to the border of the Department of Durango.

Another letter to the same from the same person, dated the 5th of November, gives an account of the capture of the rest of the Texian expedition at Lake Colorado by Lieut. Col. DON JUAN ANDRES ARCEBUNETA, at the head of 230 men.

A report of the Secretary of War, dated the 11th of November, is published, recommending a formal campaign against Texas, and stating the quotas of troops which the several Departments were to contribute for the purpose of recruiting the army.—National Intelligencer.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

The position of President Tyler before the nation, is eminently calculated to enlist the sympathies of all intelligent men. He has nobly redeemed his pledge to the nation, and proposed a Fiscal Agent, in all respects, suited to the wants of the people. Meanwhile, the plan has been denounced, in unmeasured terms by the ultra politicians of both parties. The great mass of the people, constituting the *juste milieu*, are anxiously waiting for action on the part of Congress. They demand, at the hands of the Government, a fair consideration of the measure—not force partisan denunciation, but candid reasoning.—If the plan itself is imperfect, let it be modified and put in the best possible shape. Indiscriminate condemnation carries with it its own refutation, and can never satisfy an enlightened people. The President himself has frankly invited Congress to make such improvements in the plan as their wisdom may suggest.

Thus presented for the action of Congress, we have seen the scheme assailed in *lamine*, by the extremes of both parties. Its reference to a committee, is contested inch by inch, with a zeal worthy of a better cause. Such preliminary opposition to an Executive recommendation has no example in the annals of our legislation.—Heretofore, when an important measure has come down from the Executive, it has been received with courtesy, and cheerfully referred to a committee, for consideration and improvement. Why should this be an exception to the general rule? The true secret is, that certain members have come with a predetermination to oppose President Tyler right or wrong. So far as their votes are concerned, they seem resolved, that no important measure recommended by him, shall become a law. Hence their factious opposition to the Exchequer plan.

Meanwhile, the people are yet in want of a circulating medium of uniform value throughout the country, and business men are anxious for a system, that will regulate exchanges, and enable them to remit money from one extremity of the country to the other, at a cheap rate. President Tyler's plan embraces both of these objects, and is, in all respects, adequate to produce the desired effect, in the most safe and convenient form. But certain leading members undertake to stand between the Executive and the people, and to resist the consummation of this great measure of relief to a suffering community. We do not pretend to more than common forecast; but one thing is certain, the mass of the People are opposed to faction in every shape, and it requires no extraordinary sagacity to predict that, if this factious opposition be persisted in, the People will rise, with becoming indignation, and hurl the unworthy opponents of the bill from power. This popular indignation will not be confined to any section of the country—it will be common to all, and every section will make common cause in favor of the common interests of the nation.

Does any intelligent man pretend that a uniform circulating medium and an easy system of exchanges would not benefit the whole country? There is but one sentiment on this subject. But, say the opponents of this measure, it has some faults, and we want a perfect system. When was there ever a perfect system created by man? Every thing human is imperfect. A financial system for a great nation is the most difficult of all inventions; and if we should wait for a perfect system, we should have to postpone relief till the end of time. The only practical way, is to embrace the best we have, and give it a fair trial. Put it in practice, and its defects will be developed, and may be corrected by future legislation. But those who find fault with the plan of the President do not pretend to offer a better; they limit their efforts to a dogged opposition to the only one proposed. Such being the case, they must incur the high responsibility of opposing the will of the people. Come what will, the President has done his duty faithfully and fearlessly; and, for so doing, he will merit and receive, the approbation of a grateful People.—Madisonian.

COL. RILEY.—This officer left Fort Mellon about a month ago, with 100 or 200 men, crossing the country of New Smyrna, thence to Fort Pierce, Indian River, and thence back to Matanzas and Palatka. We understand from the negro guide that no sign of Indians was seen, except of two at Matanzas. The scout was arduous, from so much country being under water; but the men got on very well. George says Col. Riley can sleep in the swamp like an alligator. We hope he is now East of St. Johns again, waylaying the return of the Indians.—Herald.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The vote in the House, instructing a committee to bring in a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, was 112, viz: 82 Locofocos and 30 Whigs, including Wise and Gilmer. The yeas were 88, viz: Whigs 81, and Locofocos 7. Of the Whigs for repeal, 6 are from Kentucky, 4 Tennessee, 1 Indiana, 2 Vermont, 1 New York, 1 Virginia, 1 Maryland, 2 North Carolina, 1 South Carolina, 1 Ohio, 1 Georgia, and 1 Illinois.—Mo. Repub.

The select committee in the Senate, on the Exchequer scheme, has evidently been selected with a desire to mature a measure which shall be satisfactory to the Whig party. We believe that it will be done.—St. Louis Era.